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8 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
9 **DISTRICT OF NEVADA**
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11 ABU-BAKARR KARGBO ,

12 Plaintiff,

13 v.

14 FEDEX GROUND PACKAGE
15 SYSTEMS, INC. ,

16 Defendant.

Case No. 2:09-CV-02152-KJD-GWF

ORDER

17 Presently before the Court is Plaintiff's Motion to Appoint a Neutral Arbitrator (#13).
18 Defendant filed a response in opposition (#14).

19 I. Background and Procedural History

20 On November 10, 2010, Plaintiff filed a claim alleging, among other claims, breach of
21 contract by wrongful termination. Plaintiff's contract with Defendant explicitly requires arbitration in
22 accordance with the Commercial Arbitration Rules of the American Arbitration Association
23 ("AAA"). Response Exhibit A, Section 12.3. On September 29, 2010, this Court ordered the parties
24 to arbitration on Plaintiff's breach of contract claim, staying the remaining claim pending the
25 arbitration. The arbitration process has not been initiated. Rather, the parties have engaged in a series
26 of correspondence which has failed to result in any progress toward arbitration. Response (#14)

1 Exhibits B-F. Plaintiff brings the instant motion to appoint an arbitrator suggesting that the parties
2 are at “an impasse.” Motion at 3.

3 II. Analysis

4 Courts must read a clear and unambiguous contractual provision according to its plain
5 meaning. See Eichelman v. Nationwide Ins. Co., 711 A.2d 1006, 1008 (1998). Paragraph 12.3(b)
6 requires that the parties select an arbitrator “chosen pursuant to the procedures of the AAA.” The
7 language of the contract is clear and unambiguous. Plaintiff must therefore select an arbitrator in
8 accordance with the procedures of the AAA.

9 Further, as noted by the Nevada Supreme Court:

10 [e]very court has the inherent power, in the exercise of a sound judicial discretion, to dismiss
11 a cause for want of prosecution. The duty rests upon the plaintiff to use diligence and to
12 expedite his case to a final determination. The decision of a trial court in dismissing a cause
13 for lack of prosecution will not be disturbed on appeal unless it is made to appear that there
14 has been a gross abuse of discretion...The element necessary to justify dismissal for failure to
15 prosecute is lack of diligence whether individually or through counsel.

16 Walls v. Brewster, 112 Nev. 175, 178, (1996) (internal citations and alterations omitted).

17 Plaintiff allowed an entire year, less twenty days, to elapse between this Court’s Order
18 requiring arbitration and the instant motion seeking court-appointment of an arbitrator. In the interim,
19 no substantive action has been taken to resolve this issue and comply with this Court’s Order. While
20 the Court has not yet dismissed Plaintiff’s claim for lack of diligence, considerations of judicial
21 economy suggest such action. Accordingly, Plaintiff has fourteen (14) days in which to initiate the
22 arbitration process in accordance with the procedures of the AAA. Should Plaintiff fail to do so, his
23 claims will be dismissed with prejudice.

24 III. Conclusion

25 Accordingly, **IT IS HEREBY ORDERED** that Plaintiff’s Motion to Appoint a Neutral
26 Arbitrator is **DENIED**;

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Plaintiff initiate arbitration within fourteen (14) days of
this order;

1 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that the Clerk of the Court administratively close this action,
2 subject to reopening on completion of arbitration.

3 DATED this 10th day of July 2012.

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7 Kent J. Dawson
8 United States District Judge
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